

The New Era.

DEVOTED TO NEWS, POLITICS, LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND AGRICULTURE.

VOL. IV.

NEWMARKET, C. W., FRIDAY, AUGUST 31, 1855.

NO. 30.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

THOMAS PYNE, M. D.,

LICENTIATE of the College of Physicians.
Licentiate of the College of Surgeons.
Fellow of the University of Göttingen.
Licentiate of the Apothecaries' Hall of Ireland.
Licentiate Accoucher of the Lying in Hospital at
Dublin, Ireland.
Licensed to practice Midwifery, Surgery and Medi-
cine in Canada East and Canada West.
Licensed "to practice as a General Medical Practitioner
in all Her Majesty's dominions and Colonies
wherever situated."
Will be found (unless when absent on professional
business.)
At his Residence, Garbutt Hill,
NEWMARKET.
Newmarket, C. W., October 31st, 1855. (f-39)

DR. BURNIE,

One Door South of E. O. Lloyd's Druggist,
HOLLAND LANDING.
Holland Landing, Dec. 1st, 1851. 43y1

WALTER B. GEIKIE, M. D.,

LICENTIATE OF THE
MEDICAL BOARD OF CANADA WEST,
AURORA, (MAGNELL'S CORNERS.)
Aurora, May 1st, 1855.

Charles Sibbald,

LAND INSURANCE, AND
GENERAL AGENT,
Broker and Commission Merchant,
Of Grain, Lumber, and Produce,
NEWMARKET.

REFERENCES:—The Hon. Sir J. B. Rob-
ertson, Bart., Chief Justice, John Arnold, Esq.,
F. H. Howard, Esq., Toronto; Wm. Ross
Esq., Newmarket.
NEWMARKET, May 17, 1851. 15-1f

T. BOTSFORD,

Saddler, Harness and
TRUNK MAKER,
One door South of the N. American Hotel, Main St.,
NEWMARKET.

ALL ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.
Newmarket, Dec. 1st, 1851. 43y1

SETH ASHTON,

General Auctioneer
For Whitchurch and Adjoining Townships.

PARTIES desiring to secure his services can
make application either personally or by letter,
(post-paid) to the New Era Office, Newmarket.
Newmarket, May 4, 1851. 6m13

R. MOORE,

SOLICITOR, ATTORNEY, CONVEYANCER, &c.
OFFICE—IN THE NEW COURT HOUSE, NEXT TO THE
COUNTY COUNCIL OFFICE,
TORONTO.
Toronto, Feb. 17, 1851.

R. C. McMULLEN,

NOTARY PUBLIC, Conveyancer, House-
Land, General Commission, Division Court
Agent, Auctioneer, Broker &c. Secretary and
Treasurer to the Home District Building Soci-
ety, Commissioner and Auctioneer.
Church-st., Toronto, July 5, 1853. 1y23

JOHN R. JONES,

Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in
CLINICAL, CONVEYANCER, &c., &c., &c.
Office in Elgin Buildings, corner of Yonge
and Adelaide Streets, Toronto. 23 1y

Messrs. FORD & GROVER,

ECLECTIC PHYSICIANS,
NEWMARKET.
KEEP constantly on hand a variety of Medicines,
of their own compound, adapted to the various
diseases incident to the changeable climate in which
we live. Also the
Celebrated American Oil,
For the cure of Rheumatism, Cancerous Tumors,
Old Sores, Scald Head, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum,
Cuts, Burns, Bruises, &c.; together with a general
assortment of approved Patent Medicines. Prompt
attention to all who may favor us with a call.
ADVICE AT THE OFFICE GRATIS.
Newmarket, April 7th, 1854. 1f-9

Newmarket Iron Foundry.

JAMES ALLAN begs to return thanks for
past favors, and to intimate that he is pre-
pared to cast STOVES, SUGAR KETTLES,
MACHINE CASTINGS, and other articles
usually required in his line of business.
A number of SUGAR KETTLES,
STOVES, and MACHINES, on hand for sale.
Newmarket, February 10th 1854. 1f-1

J. SEXTON,

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER,
MAIN STREET, NEWMARKET.
ALL kinds of Watches and Clocks Re-
paired to order, and Warranted.
WANTED—An Apprentice to learn the
Business.
Newmarket, September 9, 1853. 1f-32

MANSION HOUSE,

MAIN STREET, NEWMARKET,
KEPT BY
THOMAS MOSIER.

GOOD Beds and Stabling, and first-rate accom-
modation.
Newmarket, Feb. 9, 1855. 1f-1

W. MOSLEY,

CONVEYANCER AND LAND AGENT,
Counsellor in the Queen's Bench,
Office on Yonge Street.
Aurora, 25th May, 1855. 1f-17

F. P. PASSMORE, P. L. S.

Office—Yonge Street,
HOLLAND LANDING
Holland Landing, July 10, 1855. 6v-17

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POETRY.

Autumn.

Oh! Autumn, autumn, with thy yellow leaf,
The emblem of sickness pain and grief,
Thy whispering leaves by zephyrs lightly moved
Call back remembrances of those once loved!

The golden harvests blende from above,
Which circle around us with arms of love,
To the old giver, we our voices raise,
And utter forth our thankful praise.

The falling leaves! when in the "stilly night,"
Pale lunar shroud o'er all her borrow'd light;
When silently the falling verdure's cast,
We all may here the whisperings of the past.

The closing year! 'tis passing to the tomb,
All nature mourns her fast approaching doom;
Stern Winter's terrors close around us fast,
And Autumn's sighs are heard in every blast.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A Fortunate Kiss.

BY FREDERICKA BREMER.

In the University of Upsala, in Sweden,
lived a young student, a lonely youth, with a
great love for studies, but without means of
pursuing them. He was poor and without
connections. Still he studied, lived in great
poverty, but keeping up a cheerful heart, and
trying not to look at the future, which looked
so grimly at him. His good humor and good
qualities made him beloved by his young
comrades.

Once he was standing with some of them
in the great square of Upsala, whiling away
an hour of leisure, when the attention of the
young man was attracted by a very young, elegant
lady, who at the side of an elderly one,
walked slowly over the place. It was the
daughter of the city, and the lady with her
was her governess. She was generally
known for her goodness and gentleness of
character, and was looked upon with admira-
tion by the students. As the young men now
stood gazing at her, as she passed on like a
graceful vision, one of them exclaimed:—

"Well, it would be worth something to
have a kiss from such a mouth!"

The poor student the hero of our story, who
was looking intently on that pure angelic face,
exclaimed, as if by inspiration:—

"Well, I think I could have it!"

"What?" cried his friends in a chorus,
"are you crazy? Do you know her?"

"Not at all," he answered; "she would
kiss me now if I asked her."

"What, in this place, before all our eyes?"

"In this place before all your eyes."

"Freely?"

"Freely."

"Well, if she will give you a kiss in that
manner, I will give you a thousand dollars!"
exclaimed one of the party.

"And I!" "And I!" cried three or
four others; for it so happened that several
rich young men were in the group, and bet-
ted high on so improbable an event; and the
challenge was made and re-made in less time
than we take to relate it.

Our hero (my authority tells me not whe-
ther he was handsome or plain; I have my pecu-
liar ideas for believing he was rather plain but
singularly good-looking at the same time) our
hero immediately walked off to the young lady
and said: "Alcin Froben, my fortune is in
your hands." She looked at him in astonish-
ment, but arrested her steps. He proceeded to
state his name, condition, and aspirations, and
related simply what had passed between him
and his companions.

The young lady listened attentively, and
when he ceased to speak, she said, blushing,
but with great sweetness: "If by so little
a thing so much good can be effected, it would
be foolish for me to refuse your request;" and
she kissed the young man publicly in the
square.

Next day the student was sent for by the
Governor. He wanted to see the man who
had dared to seek a kiss from his daughter
that way, and whom she had consented to kiss
so. He received him with a scrutinizing brow,
but after an hour's conversation so pleased
with him, that he invited him to dine at
his table during his studies at Upsala.

Our young friend now pursued his studies
in a manner which made him regarded as the
most promising scholar in the University. "Three
years were not passed after that day of the
first kiss, when the young man was allowed
to give a second one to the daughter of the
governor as his intended bride."

He became later one of the greatest
scholars in Sweden, as much respected for his
learning as for his character. His works will
endure forever among the works of science,
and from this happy union sprang a family well
known in Sweden at the present day and whose
wealth of fortune and high position in
society are regarded as small things, com-
pared with wealth of goodness and love.

DREAM OF A QUAKER LADY.—There is a
story of a Quaker lady, who was much ad-
dicted to smoking tobacco. She had indulg-
ed herself in this habit until it had increased
so much upon her that she not only smoked
her pipe a large portion of the day, but fre-
quently sat up in bed for this purpose in the
night. After one of these nocturnal enter-
tainments she fell asleep, and dreamed she
died and approached heaven. Meeting an
angel, she asked him if her name was writ-
ten in the book of life. He disappeared,
but replied on returning that he could not
find it. "Oh," said she, "do look again—
it must be there." He examined again, but
returned with a sorrowful face, saying it
was not there. "Do look once more!"

The angel was moved to tears by her entreaties,
and again left to renew his search. After
a long absence he came back, his face
radiant with joy, and exclaimed, "We have
found it! but it was so clouded with tobacco
smoke that we could hardly see it!" The

good woman upon waking, immediately threw
her pipe away, and never indulged in smok-
ing again.

A Steamboat Sketch.

The hour was approaching for the departure
of the New Haven steamboat from her berth
at New York, and the usual crowd of passen-
gers, newsboys, fruit vendors, cab-men, and
dock loafers, were assembled on and about the
boat. We were gazing at the motley group,
from the foot of the promenade deck stairs,
when our attention was attracted by the singu-
lar action of a tall brown Yankee, in an im-
mense wool hat, chocolate colored coat and pan-
talons, and a fancy vest. He stood near the
starboard paddle-box, and scrutinizing sharp-
ly every female who came on board, every now
and then consulting an enormous silver bull-
seye watch, which he raised from the depth of
a capacious fob, by means of a powerful steel
chain. After mounting guard in this manner
he dashed furiously down the gang plank and
up the wharf, re-appearing on board almost
instantaneously, with a flushed face, express-
ing the most intense anxiety. This series of
operations he performed several times, after
he rushed about the boat, wildly and hopelessly
ejaculating.

"What's the time or day? Wonder if
my repeater's fast? What's the cap'n? What's
the steward? What's the mate! What's the
boss that owns the ship?"

"What's the matter, sir?" we ventured
to ask him, when he stood still for a mo-
ment.

"Hain't seen nothin' of a gal in a blue bon-
net with a white Canton crape shawl, (cost five-
teen dollars) pink gown and brown boots, hey,
come aboard while I was looking for the cap'n
at the pint end of the ship—have ye?"

"No such person has come aboard."

"Tormentin' lightning! she's my wife!" he
screamed; "married her yesterday. All her
trunks and mine are aboard, under a pile of
baggage as tall as a Connecticut steeple. The
darn'd black nigger says he can't hand it out,
and I won't leave my baggage any how. My
wife—only think on it—was to come aboard
at half-past four, and here it's most five—
What's become of her! She can't have elop-
ed. We hain't been married long enough
for that. You don't think she's been abducted,
do ye, mister!—Speak! answer! won't e?
O! I'm ravin' distracted! What are they
ringing that bell for? Is the ship on fire?"

"It is the signature of departure—the first
belle. The second bell will ring in four min-
utes."

"Thunder! you don't say so? What's
the cap'n?"

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL.

Arrival of the North Star.

New York, August 24th.

The steamship "North Star" arrived at this
port this morning at an early hour, and brings
1 day's later advices from Europe.

The left Southampton at 8 o'clock on the
evening of the 11th.

Advices from the "Baltic" state that the
allied fleet was drawn up in front of Sweaborg,
Bombardment was to commence the same af-
ternoon.

Consols on the 11 closed at 90 3/4 a 91 for
money and 91 a 91 1/2.

Corn.—Market quiet, with, in some cases,
a recovery of 1s.

The "North Star" brings 120 passengers.
The edition of Saturday's London Times
contains Paris correspondence of Friday.

Nothing of importance from the Crimea.—
The bombardment of Bastions 3 to 5 con-
tinued, but without result. The Allies' new
batteries were not to be unmasked until the
general bombardment.

Great excitement was displayed at all points
of the Crimea. The Russians were fortifying
Arabat and Genitelli by land and sea. The
Russians at Kara were preparing to open their
first parallel on the 12th July.

It was intimated at Paris that Count Boul
had ordered a declaration on the part of Eng-
land and France, that they did not wish by
new negotiations to forestall the more decisive
events of war.

It is rumored that Gen. Lotung's visit to
Vienna is connected with an arrangement to
open lines of march for the allied armies in the
principality.

The London Times contains a leader on the
projected bombardment of Sweaborg, evident-
ly written in not a very hopeful spirit as to the
result of that event. After referring to the
fact that nothing has been accomplished in that
after all the real work of the Baltic fleet is the
blockade, and the effectual accomplishment of
that purpose is of no small importance, even if
Admiral Dundas does not destroy Sweaborg or
Cronstadt. It has, however, great reliance on
that officers' ability and discretion, but never-
theless warns its readers not to expect too
much.

In the House of Lords, on Friday evening,
Lords Montagu and Grey objected to the
terms of the Turkish loan, as throwing all the
pecuniary burden on England, and as of a na-
ture to lead to future misunderstanding with
both France and Turkey.

The Paris Exhibition.

(From the North British Agriculturist.)

THE PROVINCE OF CANADA.

The department for Canada is an exhibi-
tion of itself, containing specimens of nearly
all the raw and manufactured products of
the country. These are arranged with much
taste and judgment, and a visitor is at once
presented with a view of the mineral and
vegetable products, with that of the manu-
factured articles. Two maps, one a contour,
the other geological, show at once the extent
and general features of the country. The
falls of the various lakes, with their altitudes
above the level of the sea are also indicated.

The superficial area of Canada is about
330,000 square miles; population, about
2,500,000; the increase shown by the last
returns is about 50 per cent. in ten years;
tide of emigration from the United Kingdom
is now setting in strongly for Canada, and
this exhibition of products in Paris will di-
rect a greater portion of the German emi-
grants than heretofore. These have been
located themselves principally in the United
States. In the United Kingdom there still
exists great ignorance as to Canada. It is
only within the last few years that the nat-
ural capabilities of the Province have been
ascertained.

The discovery of the mineral wealth is
mainly due to one individual, W. E. Logan.
Of the economic minerals of Canada, iron-
ore appears to be in inexhaustible quantity.
The magnetic oxide occurs in the same geo-
logical formations as that of Sweden, in many
vast beds, of which has the enormous thick-
ness of 500 feet, the yield of pure metal in
the ore being between 60 and 70 per cent.
Copper abounds along the north shores of
Lake Huron and Superior, and occurs in
the eastern townships of Lower Canada, in
a continuation of the Appalachian Range.
It is here accompanied by gold, which is found
in the detritus of the district, and lumps of
half-a-pound have been met with, one of
which weight with many smaller are exhib-
ited in about 10 pounds of the precious metal.
Lead, zinc and nickel are occasionally met
with. Roofing slates of good quality are
profusely stored in the eastern townships on
the Appalachian range. Varied marbles and
serpentine appear to be in great quanti-
ty, and a range of the latter has been traced
for 135 miles, accompanied by wide beds of
soap-stone and pot-stone, and associated oc-
casionally with chromite iron. Lithographic
stone is met with in the Silurian formation.
A large collection of good building stones
is exhibited, consisting of limestone, sand-
stone and granite; the latter from an intru-
sive rock of the age of the Old Red Sand-
stone of Hugh Miller. A knowledge of the
existence of the larger part of these mineral
riches in Canada is due to the researches
of the geological survey, judiciously insti-
tuted about twelve years ago by the Canadian
Government, and still in progress under the
direction of Mr. W. E. Logan, F. R. & G. S.,
a native of Canada. With the ex-
ception of the tertiary deposits which cover
a considerable surface, and abound in good
brick clay, the rocks of Canada are all older
than the coal era; but coal exists in New
Brunswick and Nova Scotia. We are in-
formed that the Canadian Government have
shown a disposition to augment the grant
annually voted for the Survey, and to pub-

lish a geological map of the country, and
periodical delineations of Canadian fossils.
A large collection of these has been accumu-
lated in Canada, in the Museum connect-
ed with the survey, but the only specimens
of these exhibited here, are casts from the
celebrated crinoid foot prints in the Pots-
dam sandstone formation, at the base of the
lower Silurian series. These have been
particularly described by Professor Owen of
London, under the name of *protechnites*, and
they display a medial groove formed by the
tail of the animal, with the prints of the sharp-
pointed feet on each side. There is strong
evidence to show that the sand on which the
impressions were made was now wet and now
dry. One of the slabs shows by the drift of
the dry sand the direction in which the wind
was blowing; an inch of sand was subse-
quently deposited over this; its surface shows
that one of the animals then walked over it.
On the next rise of the tide, this track be-
came partly obliterated by ripple marks, and
the ridges of the ripple show the direction
in which the water flowed. Though no part
of the animal has yet been found we have
yet a register of its acts and of the vicissi-
tude of the elements which surrounded it,
and thus a part of the history of one of the
first of created beings.

Hitherto this vast territory of the earth's
surface has not been regarded favorably as a
field for the intending emigrant possessed of
capital. It has rather been looked upon as a
place of resort for the destitute laborer, pos-
sessing energy and self-reliance sufficient to
enable him to clear the soil of trees of gi-
gantic proportions, and so cut out a home
for himself in the wilderness. Not only
was the climate stated to be hostile to profit-
able cultivation, but that the soil was natu-
rally so inferior that after the thin vegetable
covering was exhausted by a few cereal crops,
the land was frequently abandoned to a state
of nature. It is now ascertained that in Can-
ada, especially in western districts, the great
proportion of the soil is of the richest char-
acter, and that the climate is comparatively
mild. The climate of the American contin-
ent, like that of Europe becomes as you
advance westward, milder. In winter the
climate, although cold, is dry; the summer
months are warmer. In Eastern Canada
first a French colony, both the soil and cli-
mate are less suited for the purposes of the
noble farmer, principally from the severity
of the winter. Autumn sown wheat seldom
succeeds; spring in generally resorted to.
In Western Canada, autumn sown wheat
succeeds admirably, and is now becoming one
of the staple products. The total produce
of wheat is upwards of two millions of quar-
ters annually. In 1841, it is stated that the
produce in wheat was only 3,221,901 bushels.
Owing to the high range of prices in
Europe and the United States, the export in
1853 have been stated as having reached up-
wards of six millions of bushels, and those
of 1854 to four millions of bushels. This
large export is not due alone to the in-
crease of the acre. Greater attention is
being bestowed upon the cultivation of
the soil, and large crops are being pro-
duced—as much as 55 bushels per acre
being frequently grown.

CONVENTION OF THE PRESS.—A conven-
tion of the newspaper publishers in the State
of Michigan, is called to assemble at Jack-
son, in that State, on the 5th day of septem-
ber next. This reminds us of the Canadi-
an Newspapers Publishers' Conventions pro-
posed and talked about by some of the Pro-
vincial Journals. Has any move ever been
made in the matter? Who can tell? Great
advantages might be secured to the press by
adopting a uniform rate of charges upon all
printed matter, and rules consisting with the
government of a well conducted system of
journalizing. Cannot the ball again be made
to roll so that some purpose may be effected?
Lot Hamilton, or some other central point
in Western Canada, be selected as the place
of meeting. Who says yes?

The above paragraph we clip from the con-
tents of our respected contemporary, the *Chatham
Planet*. Some time ago, a movement
was originated to organize a convention of the
newspaper publishers of Canada, but through
carelessness of some and the thoughtlessness of
others, the matter was allowed to drop. We
trust that the above paragraph will have the
effect desired, and be the means of organizing
a convention to be held at any central point
in Upper Canada. Let those journals who
formerly were in favor of such a convention,
again agitate the matter and not rest until the
desired end is gained. Incalculable benefits
will flow from it.—*Dunfries Reformer*.

RAILROAD TO MARMORA.—The *Bellefleur
Chronicle* has gone into mourning over the
project recently started in Coburg and its vic-
inity, to connect that town with the Marmora
iron works, by means of a branch of the Co-
burg and Peterboro' railway. Bellefleur has
always considered the rich ore of Marmora
as one of the sources of its future wealth, and
is naturally grieved at seeing this attempt to
cut it off. The Grand Junction road from
that town to Peterboro' was to have been the
means of connection with the iron works, but
that line has been laid upon the shelf along with
the rest of the Grand Trunk off-shoots. The
people of Bellefleur have reason to regret the
day that they put trust in the specious prom-
ises of Messrs. Jackson and Ross, and ceased
to use exertion in their own behalf. They
ought to throw the Grand Trunk, to the winds,
and commence anew at the point where they
were attracted into the wiles of the schemers.
—*Globe*.

A CALIFORNIA MUMMY.—The following,
from an exchange, will be read with interest:
At the famous depository for the farmers of
California, at Montgomery street, are two
specimens, which are well calculated to arouse
the attention of the reflecting, and to show
how intimate, after all, are the relations of the
past and future. The former of these is a Bat-
head mummy, found in his canoe on the shores
of Puget Sound, in a perfect state of preser-
vation. Those who have seen the Egyptian
mummy, would be utterly astonished at the
exact similitude, save the conformation of the
subject. The forehead of the skull has been
evidently depressed by outward mechanical
appliances, but in all else it is the pyramids,
in perfect state of preservation. The balls are
still round under the lid; the teeth, the muscles
and tendons perfect, the veins injected with
some preserving liquid, the bowels, stomach
and liver dried up, but not decayed, all perfectly
preserved.

The very blanket that entwines him, made
of some threads of bark, and saturated with a
pitchy substance, is entire. The inner canoe
in which he was found had entirely decayed,
and the outer one was nearly gone, yet the body
is evidently just as it was prepared by the
embalmer; and although now exposed to the
open air, it shows no sign of decomposition.—
It would seem as if prepared for coming time.
Where these wanderers of the desert learned
this art, is a query, over which the wise may
ponder; and those who are skilled in such
things will find food for thought in this strange
specimen picked up near the disputed boundary
on the western frontier.

SEVERED HIS RIGHT.—A friend relates to
us, that being the other day in the office of
one of the most extensive printing concerns
of the capital, an American dealer in ink
came in and exhibited samples of the article,
and as the prices and terms seemed reason-
able, and he had a persuasive tongue, an
agreement for some £400 worth was on the
point of being made. At this juncture, an
allusion to the war brought out the American
very powerfully against the Allies, and espe-
cially against England. He expressed
very strong hopes of the defeat of the so-
called, and of the readiness of Uncle Sam,
if circumstances favored, to make foray into
Canada, after which, his patriotic eloquence
being expended, he returned to the all-but-
completed arrangement for the ink. By
this time the feelings of the intended pur-
chaser had undergone quite a change and he
briefly informed Jonathan that he would not
take the ink! The explanation of a bomb-
shell could hardly have been less desired,
but all attempts to change the resolution of
the loyal printer were useless.—*Montreal
Pilot*.

HICKS AND CAYLEY.—While struggling
at the elections in 1847 (like two carriage
crows over a carcass), for the job of pillaging
the Canadians, the language of Mr. Hicks
and Mr. Cayley, and in 1851, was rich in
belligerence—very! In 1840, when he edited
this paper, Hicks told his readers that John
Wilson, of Saltfleet, had "been dismissed from
his directorship [Welland Canal] and a con-
venient lack of honest Darcy Boulton substi-
tuted. A more infamous job has never, we
believe, been perpetrated." Honest was in
italics in the original and intended as a sneer;
but Mr. Hicks and his rotten associates up-
held Cayley and the Compact last winter, and
would have upheld Satan to please Elgin, and
continue their detestable organization for plun-
dering Canada. Surely the time will come
when the rewards which Society can bestow,
will not be given only to those who strive to
deserve them by a betrayal of their country.
—*Toronto Examiner*.

CURE FOR A RATTLESNAKE BITE.—The
Madison (Wis.) *Journal* contains the follow-
ing, which is worth remembering.

"We are informed by Dr. Werd, that the
child of Mr. White, that was bitten by a rat-
tlesnake, last week, has recovered. The rem-
edy used is so simple, and attainable by every
one, that it ought to be generally known.—
The hand which was bitten, and arm, were
enveloped in a poultice of moistened ashes, and
the child was able to drink freely of whisky
punch."

HORRID DEATH.—David White, convicted
of the murder of A. M. Robinson, at Colum-
bus, Ga., committed suicide, under horrible
circumstances. He commenced sawing off
the chain from his leg, and set fire to his cell,
in order to knock the jailer down and escape,
when the alarm was raised. The fire, how-
ever, became too hot before he got the chain
off, and he was discovered roasted to death,
having crawled off as far as the chain would
allow him.—*Cin. Enquirer*.

THE DEAD-HEAD SYSTEM.—Editors do
not pass "fire" over railroad, and they do
not "dead heads" in any true sense of the
term. They pay more for their railroad fares
than any other class of people. The charge of
dead-headism ought to be reversed. The
railroads are dead-heads upon the press, receiv-
ing gratuitous favors from us in the proportion
of 100 to 1.

ROBBERY IN PICTON.—The Reverend Mr.
Lawlor, Roman Catholic Priest of Pictou,
was robbed in June last of a large sum of
money—between \$3,000 and \$4,000. Two
young men named John Welch and Philip
Whelan, Blacksmiths by trade, are accused of
committing the robbery, on what are generally
thought to be ground not even sufficient to
excite suspicion. Four of the most prominent
men in town offered themselves as bail for the
parties.—*Kingston Whig*.

Our American Cousins never miss an op-
portunity of blowing their own trumpet.—
They console themselves on the damage done
to the Genesee wheat by the late rains by sup-
posing that "it has been injured just enough
to reduce it to the level of first class Western
or Canada." The Genesee wheat is gener-
ally very good, but we venture to say that
just as good has been raised in Flamborough
and Dauntries, if not in other places in Can-
ada. Wheat raised by David Christie M. R.<

Mr. NATHANIEL CHANTLER is our appointed travelling agent north.

The New Era.

Newmarket, Friday, August 31st, 1855.

Government Organs Rejoicing.

Government journals from Sandwich to Gaspe, have, ever since the Brampton demonstration, been rejoicing over the supposed division among the Opposition, on the questions of Representation by Population and the dissolution of the Province, and the speeches delivered by Messrs. Brown and Hartman as proof of their assertion and ground for their supposition; but on the re-assembling of the Legislature we are led to believe these gentlemen of the Fourth Estate will find to their amazement that they have "reckoned without their host." For although the member for North York voted for a separation, he is ready to join heartily with the member for Lambton in endeavoring to secure "Representation by Population." Indeed, we are convinced, he looks upon securing Representation by Population as a stepping stone towards the accomplishment of the other. What ground there is, therefore, for government organs to rejoice, we leave our readers to judge. Both admit that in the way public business is managed, Upper Canada pays more in proportion, into the revenue, than she receives; and while Mr. Brown contends that an increase in the Representatives from this part of the Province will remedy the evil and place us more upon an equality, Mr. Hartman is of opinion that the more effectual course, or rather the more rapid means to be employed in securing the privileges demanded by Upper Canada, would be a dissolution of the Union. This is the inference we draw from the remarks made by these two gentlemen at the Peel demonstration.

Representation by population is a right that we claim as a matter of justice; and a dissolution of the political Union we urge as a necessity, from the relative wants and requirements of the two sections of the Province. Two thirds of the revenue of the Colony is paid by western Canada, while the Lower Province, by their time-serving subservience to the "powers that be" manage to secure the largest share. An increase in the Representation of the Upper Province would have a tendency to place a wholesome check upon this state of things, and perhaps be the means of meeting out justice to those who contribute most towards the general revenue of the country; but while this may be the case, it must be admitted that that would be a work of time. From the relative population of both Provinces, Upper Canada could only claim, at the present time, some six or seven more Representatives, than our neighbors east; and taking the history of the past as a criterion for the future, it would only take as much more of the people's money to enable ministers to purchase the power necessary to the successful carrying out of their matured schemes. Political treachery is becoming such a common occurrence, that to trust a man is almost sure to be deceived. This is one reason why we urge a dissolution, in the hope that the country may be benefited, and the means at the disposal of Crown Ministers placed under the more immediate supervision of the people; but while we urge a dissolution, we shall also labor to secure Representation by Population, and rejoice should the Opposition succeed in securing this boon for the people. The member for Lambton argues that by obtaining an increase, all the evils complained of would be remedied. Should this be the case we will be quite satisfied; but at the present time we have our misgivings, as to the result.

Division Court Proceedings.

JUDGE HARRISON PRESIDING.

The business of the Court held on Thursday the 23rd inst., at the Court Room, Newmarket, was rather meagre. The following are the defended cases, and also a number of the undefended ones, the decision of which may be of general service in future:—

Mr. Lepper vs. Wm. Hughes—Sued for amount of note. Defendant put in an affidavit, and after a few contradictory statements the case was withdrawn.

D. Laidlaw vs. Norman Wood—Defendant was sued for the non-payment of book account. The judge made an order for the payment of £1 15s per month.

Laidlaw vs. A. Lepper—Defendant was summoned under the 91st clause. Order made for monthly payments.

C. Reilly vs. A. Reilly—Plaintiff, in this case sued for wages. Defendant pleaded that Plaintiff was working off and on merely for his board and clothes. A number of witnesses were examined on both sides, and the case excited considerable amusement. It appeared from the evidence, however, that plaintiff was not altogether of sound mind, and that for years past he made a home of his brother's house during which time he had worked more or less, not as an employee, but merely to remunerate his brother. Some time since Defendant turned him from his place altogether, and Plaintiff took this course to be revenged. Non-suit. Brought for Plaintiff; Moore for Defendant.

Williams vs. Seaman—Summoned under the 91st clause. Ordered to make monthly payments.

R. Cartain vs. J. C. Bliss—Sued for amount of account. Withdrawn on Defendant finding security.

Harvey vs. Kitzap—Sued for amount of account. Defendant pleaded an overcharge and also put in an affidavit, both of which pleas he sustained.

A. Wilson vs. D. Morton—Sued for amount of note. Defendant pleaded he had paid the note and brought witnesses to prove it. Judgment for defendant.

Dr. Dacket vs. Russell—Sued for amount of account. Judgment for Plaintiff;—Counsel—A. Boulbee.

Dr. Hunter vs. Mrs. Gildroy—Sued for amount of account. Defendant pleaded that she never asked the services of Dr. Hunter, but that he accompanied Dr. Hackett except on two occasions, consequently was never charged. Plea granted. Brought for Plaintiff.

Rowen vs. McKinney—Sued for amount of note. Plaintiff stated he never intended to sue the note, but merely placed it in the hands of the Bailiff for collection. He took the note as a guarantee for some other debt; at least that is what we understood. Judgment for Plaintiff.

Dunham vs. Bigelow—Defendant was summoned for non-fulfillment of a contract. He pleaded that he had an offer, which was allowed. Judgment for Plaintiff.

D. Sutherland vs. M. Stephens—Summoned for non-fulfillment of contract. It appeared that Plaintiff had agreed for a quantity of wheat to be delivered by defendant within a reasonable time; and as this quantity at least a part of it was not forthcoming Plaintiff sued for damages. Plaintiff understood upon purchasing that he was to receive 100 bushels; but defendant pleaded that no definite quantity was settled upon, and that Mr. Sutherland was to have what he then had threshed upon the barn floor. Meanwhile prices had risen from 7s 6d per bushel to 10s 10d; and as only 45 bushels had been delivered, Plaintiff claimed damages to the amount of difference in price on the remaining 55. Defendant admitted he did not deliver all that was threshed by 12 bushels, and as nothing definite further than that Defendant had sold all on the barn floor, was elicited, Judgment was rendered accordingly. Brought for Plaintiff; Jones for Defendant.

Hutchcroft vs. Kell—Sued for amount of note. Defendant put in an affidavit, part of which was allowed, and judgment rendered for Plaintiff.

S. Trent vs. O. S. & H. R. R. Company—Sued for damages done by train killing hogs upon the road. It appears that through the negligence of some of the employees on the Railroad, a portion of fence belonging to the Company, had so far been destroyed as to allow of such animals to get upon the road, and the consequence was, two fine hogs belonging to Plaintiff had been killed. Judgment for Plaintiff. A. Boulbee for the prosecutor.

Hackett vs. O. S. & H. R. R. Company—Sued for amount of account, being services rendered under the direction of one of the Conductors. Judgment for Plaintiff. Brought for Plaintiff.

R. Brodie vs. M. Wilson—Summoned for non-fulfillment of contract. Plaintiff had purchased from Defendant a given quantity of shingles, which were to be delivered at a certain place. A number of witnesses were examined on both sides, but nothing very definite was elicited on either side, touching the matter at issue. No written agreement was made, and the Judge, therefore, had to be guided by the statements of both parties. Judgment for Plaintiff.

John Yvannis vs. Geo. Lewis—Defendant, in this case was a pound keeper, and in the discharge of his duty by endeavoring to impound a hog belonging to Plaintiff, ran the animal to death. This case created considerable amusement—frequently exciting roars of laughter in which the court and bar joined. It appeared that Defendant had driven the animal about three hours, on a hot day, before it became exhausted; and he (Defendant) said he would have continued driving "for a week if the breath of life had lasted that long." From the By-Laws of the Township, however, he was doing no more than his duty, and Plaintiff failing to prove that violence had been resorted to, was non-suited. Brought for Plaintiff.

The Court then adjourned till the 10th of October next, at ten a. m.

CORRESPONDENCE.

We wish it to be distinctly understood that we are not responsible for the opinions of our correspondents.

Vindex's Letter.

Continued from last week.

The system which I laid down in my last article had not the slightest bearing on the old system of school commissioners, but it was an improvement upon the present system by abolishing separate schools, thereby fixing our common ones on a firmer basis; and superintending them with an annual saving to each county of not less than \$400, or \$500.

The Separate School Bill (which was disgracefully hurried through the house at the close of the session after half the members had gone home) is an infringement upon the people's rights, which they will not silently submit to. Where is the protestant that would consider it right that the proceeds of his hard labours should be appropriated to the support of Roman Catholic Separate Schools to teach what he considers error in the minds of the rising generation! On the other hand where is the Roman Catholic that would consent to support our common schools, where the protestant Bible is read daily, and forms of prayer recommended by their chief superintendent are used by a great many teachers. In my opinion no School System ever can prosper in any country (so as to induce within its folds all classes and sects, and prove beneficial to them all) until it is gleaned from all Sectarianism; and a purely literary education, with the great principles of truth, and morality alone taught to the children, leaving the parent and Ministers of the Gospel to teach the religious dogmas at home and at church.

Such a separate School Bill as I referred to above is "a law upon the Statute Book" giving power to any five Roman Catholic Freeholders to call a school-meeting, a majority of which (ten forming a quorum) may establish a Separate School and receive government assistance. This Act my opponent attempts to smother over in such a manner that would lead one to suppose he would make a good member of the Quebec Whitewashing committee.

The impertinent charges of ignorance brought against me in regard to a small exaggeration of mine on the Grammar School Act is not worth noticing, for nearly every one knows that the Act is lame in allowing the pupils to attend those schools while they are too young and before they are sufficiently advanced. Thus we find that in all three of the Particulars in which "Progression" says he has proved me

incorrect; his proof amounts in the end to nothing at all, and the charge of being an "eternal croaker," which he brings against me, falls justly back upon himself.

As to my having an eye to the "heaven and fishes," "Progression" must indeed have a very "prophetic spirit" to infer that from either or any of the letters, idea itself is absurd; and as to my being a third class pedagogue, he must have had large discriminating powers to have ascertained that fact from anything contained in my correspondence. I am happy to inform my very "pompous" friend that he has also been following a phantom, and am proud to say that like himself I too am a follower of the play, and that I am sorry to find one of the profession who can boast of having Canada for a birth place, that would tolerate separate School at all, independent of clinging with such tenacity to a school system which is so defective, thereby proving himself an anti-progressionist, and by his conscientiously assuming and signing himself "Progression" "Pretentiously speaking," proves that his organ of conscientiousness must be very small developed.

I will now leave the subject with my readers, and will not boast of what I have proved, as Progression has done, but will allow them to judge for themselves; and should my opponent "again see fit to reply, and oppose my principles materially affecting the people's rights, as my aim is "Pro bono publico," I will again resume my pen to defend them.

VINDEX.

Whitchurch, August 10th, 1855.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL. Further by the North Star.

(Correspondent of London Times.)

PARIS, August 10—6, P. M.

The following private letter has been received from Vienna, dated August 7:—
The telegraphic news from the Crimea received here is of the 4th from the Allies, and of the 2nd from the Russians. No important event had occurred up to that date before Sebastopol. The bombardment of the bastions 3 to 5 continued, with slight interruption, day and night. The Russians who return continually, are nevertheless, unable to destroy the works of the sixth Parallel, and it is even said that it has become completely impossible for them to ascertain its position. This new bombardment is effected by the old redoubts, as the new batteries will not be unmasked till the day of general bombardment.

On all the other points of the Crimea considerable activity is observable. The Russians fortify Ararat and Genitchi on the land and sea side. These two places are the key for the ulterior operations of the Allies in the Crimea and Upper Taurida. The light squadron from Marsoula will be perfectly suited to the task of taking it.

There is no very recent news from Kars. General Mouzavieff is at Kony-Keni, a village to the south-east of Kars, and his encampments are in a healthy country, furnished abundantly with water, wood and forage. Wadik, being determined to defend himself in Kars, and not meaning to capitulate, the Russians are preparing to open on the 12th of July their first parallel near Kony-Keni.

It is believed here that Count Buel received yesterday a declaration on the part of England and France that they did not wish, by any new negotiations for peace, and to interfere with or forestall the more decisive events of the war.

The arrival of General Letez at Vienna is considered as being connected with arrangements relative to the opening of lines of march to the allied armies in the Principalities. It is rumoured here that one of the exiled French Generals is expected at Frohsdorf.

Six hundred and twenty men of the 98th regiment of the line, and 300 of the wagon train, arrived at Marseilles on the 8th inst., and left on the following day for Toulon. A battery of artillery, and two detachments of artillerymen, 200 each, also entered Marseilles on the 8th.

The *Toulonnais*, of the 17th instant, announces that 4276 men were embarked at Toulon, in the month of July, for the East. The steam-frigate "Canada" sailed on the 6th for the Crimea, with detachments of artillerymen and troops of the line, and forty horses. Eight hundred and seventy men arrived at Toulon on the 7th, for immediate embarkation.

The four French gunboats, *Rafale*, *Bourrasque*, *Meurtrieux*, and *Stipendie*, arrived at Kamiesch, from Toulon, on the 26th ult.

The prohibition issued at the headquarters of the French army in the Crimea, relative to the dispatch of letters, refers, I am assured, to the communications intended for the newspapers, and not to the private letters sent by the officers and men to their families in France.

The steam-frigate *Darien*, and the floating battery *Tonnant*, going to the Black Sea, were obliged to put into Corunna, on the 3d, on account of bad weather.

CONDITION OF ITALY.—Austria no longer threatens the Russian frontier, her troops are withdrawn from Galicia, and 200,000 or 300,000 men, it is said, released by the retrograde movement of our ally are to pour themselves into the Crimea. But a lover of Italian independence will hear with little satisfaction, that in proportion as Austria is weakening her forces on the Russian frontier, she is strengthening her army on the side of Italy. 150,000 men, at least, are said to be concentrated around Marsala (Mazetzy), and the attitude becomes every day more threatening. There is indeed, considerable cause for alarm both in the present position of the Austrian Government, the tendencies and aspirations of the Marshal, and the movement on the part of the Labral party, which seems daily awaiting the signal to break out. So long as Italy is governed by the tribunal, it is difficult for the military chief to assume absolute power, and the central Government, though always weak in its own efforts, is in a position to maintain its authority. But as soon as martial law is proclaimed, all things pass under the dominion of the sword, and the substance of power is to him who wields it. The Field Marshal is well known to be Russian in his feelings and tendencies, and he and his staff are said to be even constantly decorated with orders received from the court of St. Petersburg. Placed at the head of a numerous and well disciplined army, with no prospect anywhere except that of immediate enforcing his will at the point of the bayonet, the Austrian Marshal appears to be gathering up his strength as if he strike some mighty blow, and create, on behalf of Russia, some serious diversion. France is said only to retain only 2,000 men to garrison Rome, and is not supposed that Piedmont, with

the flower of her army absent in the Crimea, could bring into the field above 18,000 or 20,000 regular troops. The crisis is indeed inviting, and might tempt a more scrupulous man than Marshal Radetzky has ever proved himself to be.—[England] London Times.

WHAT ENGLISHMEN THINK OF THE WAR.—In common with the whole of our countrymen, except half-a-dozen, if so many, we are under the impression that we are repelling an invasion made by Russia upon the territory of our ally, in spite of our protests, in mockery of our threats, and in order to show that negotiation was fruitless where Russia was in question. We believe ourselves to have been dragged most unwillingly into the quarrel, to have let the sword sleep in the sheath till it must either be drawn or rust there forever, and to have been at last placed in such a position that we and our gallant neighbours must either surrender a feeble ally, to the cupidity of a power which for a century had been contriving her destructions, or go to war in her defence.

We hold that the exact locality of war is a matter of indifference, and that we are still fighting on the defensive, even though the eddy of the struggle has carried us into the enemy's country. With the greatest simplicity and an undoubting conscience we pray every Sunday to the Almighty to "save and deliver from the hands of our enemies," and to "abate their pride, assuage their malice, and confound their devices." We truly and honestly believe the Russians to be our most dangerous enemies, to be the proudest, because most malicious, because the most ready to shed blood; and the most indifferent to the repose, the character, and the interest of Europe. If two powerful States bordering on Russia, and with all sorts of dangers within an without, after professing to sympathize with the oppressed, and doing all they could to stave off the evil day, have fought shy of the quarrel since it came to blows, we can understand, and, to a certain extent make allowance for their backsliding, but we cannot admit that it throws any light on the merits of the question. In common, then, with all England, Ireland, and Scotland, excepting just the aforesaid half dozen persons, if so many, we have a right to be indignant at the total surrender of our cause, and the utter betrayal of the British name volunteered by Mr. Gladstone on Friday night. We have a right to protest against being shown up to the world in the most odious colours, and drawn as the enemies of the human race—quarrelsome, vain glorious, greedy, unforgiving, and a great deal besides, all for protecting a feeble ally against an unprovoked aggression. Loth as we were to enter the quarrel, we may well be angry to find ourselves so soon set down as responsible for a war that threatens the impoverishment and desolation of Europe.—London News.

ABDUCTION OF SANTA ANNA.—Santa Anna, the Dictator of Mexico, has once more fallen from power. On the 22nd ult. the revolutionists gained a decisive victory at Saltillo, two-thirds of Santa Anna's forces under Gutierrez and Cruz having been either killed, wounded, or taken prisoners. The remains of the Government forces, consisting of about two hundred infantry and about 250 of the Dragoons of the Guard and of the Guides, fled towards San Luis Potosi, and were hotly pursued by mounted riflemen, who succeeded in completely dispersing them and in capturing about \$60,000 in specie, besides a large amount of stores and ammunition. After this defeat Santa Anna's case was hopeless, and we now learn by the steamer "Orizaba," which arrived at New Orleans on Saturday, that on the 9th inst. he left the City of Mexico, with an escort of 25,000 men and signed his abduction at Parota. He embarked on the 17th instant at Vera Cruz for Havana. Two days after he left Mexico, seven or eight hundred of his escort revolted, killing one or two of their officers. They then joined insurgents. All the state prisoners had been liberated. A mob had gutted a large number of houses including that of Santa Anna's mother-in-law, and the office of the "Universal" newspaper. The military motored, killing forty persons and wounding many more. Delegates met in the city of Mexico on the 10th inst., in conformity with a request of the Provisional government, and choose Carrasco President for six months. They also ordained the freedom of the press. The statue of Santa Anna was trampled upon by the populace.—Globe.

A NEW DESTROYER.—Professor Homer Anderson, of the Clinton Liberal Institute, U. S., professes to have invented a new incendiary shell, which is supposed to exceed in destructiveness anything that has hitherto been invented. He says that he can wrap in flames any fortification whether stone or wood; burn up any shipping and destroy a city in fifteen minutes! At a trial which took place a few days since, a six pounder was charged with powder and shell, and was fired at some rocks at a suitable distance. Electricity could not be more sudden than was the ignition upon the rocks; coruscations of light arose some fifty feet in the air, emanating from materials under the most intense ignition. It rained very hard, but notwithstanding the rain it burned on the rocks twenty-five minutes, and in various places on the grass, which was exceedingly wet. Cheers upon cheers burst forth from the gazers when they saw the flames bursting forth upon the bare rocks covering an area of twenty square feet, before the sound of the cannon reached their ears, and that too with a miniature ball whose weight when charged did not exceed nine pounds.

LORD BURY'S MORALITY.—With those of our contemporaries who have very strongly expressed their indignation at the conduct of Lord Bury in publicly exhibiting a *strumpet* as his travelling companion we entirely agree. Hitherto we have been silent only because we joined against hope that the report might be unfounded, or that the noble Lord might by some means be enabled to vindicate himself. It was intimated to us that there was at least some reason to doubt the alleged fact of the bad character of Lord Bury's friend, and that the whole proceeding would possibly appear to have been a gross injustice towards the lady under his protection. We confess that we did not see the slightest ground for admitting the doubt; but nevertheless, we reserved our rebukes. Nothing having since transpired to show that the young gentleman did not imprudently outrage public decency, we unite our voice to the general demand for his expulsion from office. This is not the first time that common morality has been insulted, and held up to contempt by title per-ouges holding high official distinctions in this country; but we

believe it is the first attempt to set it at defiance with open and unblushing effrontery. Until the experiment of Lord Bury, Concupiscence of great men in Canada were kept in elegant privacy, and although much scandal was excited, the offences were not probably of a nature to come under the notice of the press. It is nevertheless, that profligacy in high places, as a most injurious effect upon public morals, and when concealed beneath the thin veil of a privacy which exist only in name, emboldens, to daring acts such as that for which we ask prompt discipline. From time to time we have had among us imprudent military "ow, dem me" gents, whose some of our families have known to their sorrow; but we trust that the lessons will not have to be learned over age; and as to the "case" in hand which we already read the sentence "Go Home."—Montreal Pilot.

AFFECTING CASE OF DROWNING AT YORKVILLE.—On Monday afternoon four children, three of whom were seven years of age and the other five years, took themselves for amusement to Castle Frank Pond, where they found a punt boat lying on shore near the waters edge. The three elder boys got into the punt, and by means of a bit of plank, paddled towards the middle of the pond, whilst their youngest brother lay on the shore, holding the punt by the handle. As the boat was going at some speed, and that Collets and Marshall, who were still in the boat, were unable to assist Suddaby. As soon as Suddaby had finally disappeared, for he rose and struggled several times, the boys paddled ashore and communicated to the neighbors the accident that had happened him. Wm. Cron and Chas. Thom were so engaged in dragging the water, and shortly after succeeded in finding the body, but a full life was extinct. An inquest was held on the body at the Red Lion Inn, the same evening, by Coroner Dr. Philbrick, when a verdict of "Accidental Death" was returned. John Goodwin, who is only five years old and declined accompanying the others in the boat, gave his evidence in a lucid and compact style, and by his correct description of Thom and Cron, enabled them at once to drag the precise spot where the lad fell in.—Colonist.

LUNATICS—UPPER AND LOWER CANADA.—At midnight, December 11, 1851, Mr. Cayley moved, in Assembly, to vote \$10,000 for the Lunatic Asylum near Quebec, and \$40,000 for the Asylum at Toronto; to which I offered in amendment, that as the money for Lower Canada was to be taken out of the Common fund, into which the French had put nothing by any special Asylum tax, and the Asylum tax levied from Upper Canada was, therefore, partial and unfair, it be abolished, and the two sections of Canada placed on an equal footing. [See Journals of Assembly, 1851, page 515.]

Government had kept back the money votes till most of the members were gone, and we were all within a week of returning to our homes. Not a solitary Lower Canada member voted to take off our backs a tax they equally benefit by, but do not add to the amount of one penny. Smith of Frontenac, Cayley, Chrysler, Bell, Robinson, Murray, J. C. Morrison, Stevenson, McDonald of Kingston, and Spruce, of course, voted to keep on the tax, as did twenty-four Frenchmen: six Upper Canadians voted to abolish it. Why should majorities of any 20 or 40 members present at the head of a session, in the absence of other 90 or 100, be thus able to bind the whole? Is it not a fraud? In 1851, the Home D. Strip paid on this tax £1540, and Toronto £234, owing £5000 more. Lower Canada pay nothing! I hope I shall never be tried by a jury of Lower Canada Legislature!—McKenzie in Examiner of the 29th inst.

HEIRS OF JOHN SMITH WANTED.—The coolest thing we have encountered this hot season is a notice in the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin, advertising for the heirs of John Smith. It is stated that one John Smith, who was born, says a contemporary, in 1685 and died in 1791, (which would make the said John 109 years of age at the time of his death,) left a snug little fortune of \$2,500,000, for which heirs are now wanted. It is said that a meeting of the Smiths, interested in his fortune is arranged to come off in August, at a point near Philadelphia. It is believed that except the Persian army under Xerxes, the world has not seen as large an assembly as the call upon the Smiths will bring together. The question of supplying such a multitude is already beginning to cause serious apprehensions. Our Philadelphia contemporary does well, however, in warning the Smiths not to be too sanguine of making their fortunes at the proposed convention. It is estimated that, if all the Smiths attend, and the two millions and a half are equally divided among them, each individual Smith will receive about a dollar.—Richmond Despatch.

A SIGN.—The New York Courier and Enquirer of the 11th instant says.—"We learn that one of the most prominent ship-builders of this city was engaged, about two weeks ago, in looking about for timber to use in building a man-of-war for the Russian Government.—Since that time he has suspended operations, and declines purchasing timber that is offered him. The contract under which the frigate was to be built, required that she should be delivered at a Russian port. We are not informed whether the design has been abandoned by direction of the Russian Government, or whether the contractor, despairing of his ability to perform the clause in the contract above mentioned, has adopted this course to save himself from the loss resulting from having the ship lying idle; but in either case, the fact that the work has been suspended, and perhaps altogether abandoned, is significant."

THE SIEGE OF SEBASTOPOL.—A gentleman in Redoubt has recently received a letter from a friend in London, in which the following passage occurs:—"I saw General Pennefather on Monday last, at the Senior United Service Club. He says we are sure of Sebastopol, but the Russians fight to extermination, and that the slaughter has been terrific. They do not now bury their dead, but lay them out in various streets which have suffered from our shot, and cover them with the debris of the houses we destroyed by our cannonade, and this he thinks with a few, in more particular, to a speedy evacuation of the place, leaving it in a state unfit for us to hold. In fact, under all circumstances he seemed to think it would be impossible for us to hold it."

It is stated that President Pierce, who is now at the Sulphur springs in Virginia, was honored by a public reception, and in reply to a congratulatory address which had been presented to him, his Excellency indignantly to the doctrines and principles of modern times would be potent for evil. He urged citizens to avoid all heresies which were in direct antagonism with the basic doctrines, and principles of the constitution.—Colonist.

We have intelligence from Kingston, Jamaica, to the 13th inst. There was a serious affray on the 11th of August, between the black troops stationed at the barracks in the course of which a police sergeant had his head fractured. The soldiers made threats that they would return on the succeeding night, and burn the houses of the citizens who had given them no offense, but proper precautions being taken there was no further outbreak.—Colonist.

WORLD'S FAIR.—All the specimens of wood from Canada collected, form in the centre of the nave a pyramid of 15 metres high by 5 at the base; a spiral staircase conducts to a platform, from which the whole gallery is discovered. This platform is surmounted by an ornamental roof, on which reposes a superb beaver (emblem of work). This curious trophy is composed of planks of 1 in. wide, by 4 metres long, of boards of wood for reining, of laths, of handles of tools, of oars, &c., &c., the whole disposed with the greatest skill. The Prince congratulated the commissioners and delegates from Canada upon it.—Paris Monteur, 2nd August.

PARIS EXHIBITION.—Canada figures admirably at the Exhibition, and its products and its specimens of grains, fruits, flowers of all kinds, attract general attention. The care which the commissioners and delegates from Canada have displayed, has merited the just eulogiums which have been addressed to them several times by Prince Napoleon.—Paris Monteur 6th August.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Arrival of the Canada.

ANOTHER BATTLE IN THE CRIMEA.

HALIFAX, August 29th, 1855.
The "Canada" arrived early this a. m., with Liverpool dates to the 15th.
The news is highly important.
The threatened bombardment of Swaborg was opened on the 4th, and continued uninterruptedly until the 11th.
The losses of the Allies were trifling, but on the other side the destruction of property was immense.

In the Crimea, on the 15th inst., the Russians under Liprandi attacked the lines of the allies on the Tchernaya. A desperate engagement of three hours duration ensued, when the Russians were repelled with great slaughter.

General Simpson has telegraphed to the British Government that the bombardment of Sebastopol would be recommenced on the 17th inst.

Queen Victoria was in France, paying her long contemplated visit to the Emperor.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

In the early part of the week an active speculative demand had sprung up for Cotton, and an advance of 1/4 had been established—subsequently the market became somewhat easier but without any positive decline.

Market for breadstuffs was dull, and a slight decline had taken place on all descriptions.

The weather was favorable and the crop accounts are of a satisfactory character.

Provisions had generally undergone no change of moment.

Cashio remains about the same figure as quoted by the "Pacific," viz., 91 a 91.

FURTHER BY THE CANADA.

THE BATTLE.
The French Admiral telegraphed from on board the "Tonnant," under date, August 11th, "The bombardment of Swaborg has been attended with complete success. Immense conflagrations had taken place, which continued nearly 45 hours. All storehouses and magazines and arsenal in ruins. Various powder magazines and stores of projectiles blew up. The enemy has received a terrible blow. Our loss is insignificant in men—nothing in material. The crew are enthusiastic."

Signed, ADMIRAL DUNDAS'S DESPATCH is less highly colored, namely, "Off Swaborg, Aug. 11th. Swaborg was attacked by mortar and gunboats of the Allied squadrons, on the morning of the 9th. Firing ceased early this morning. All the principal buildings in Vargoe, and many more in Stroatoe, including those of dock-yards and arsenal burned. Few casualties have occurred. No lives lost in the Allied fleet."

Signed, RUSSIAN DESPATCHES to St. Petersburg of the 11th, say that the Allied fleet opened a bombardment against Swaborg on the 9th, and carried it up with energy until noon.

The Allied squadrons bent to Nargen on the 13th. No Allied ships damaged. British casualties—killed, none; wounded, 2. French has equally trifling.

The Grand duke Constantine asked permission from the Emperor to attack the diminished fleet before Constradt—the Emperor refused.

CRIMEA.

The Russians attacked the allied position on the Tchernaya, but were completely repulsed by the French and Sardinians. Liprandi, with 50,000 to 60,000 men, attacked. The Russian loss is estimated at 5000—about 400 prisoners were taken. Loss of the allies very small.—Sardinians fought bravely. The Russians were in complete retreat on Mackenzie's Hill.

SEBASTOPOL.

Affairs unchanged. Omar Pacha has been directed to return to the Crimea instead of Asia.

Simpson telegraphed on the 15th—"I have decided to open five from our batteries to-morrow morning at day-break."

A St. Petersburg letter says that Gortschakoff has orders to sink the Russian vessels at the Malakoff walls.

The latest from Kars says, the city was surrounded and the 1st parallel opened communication with Erzeroum—provisions abundant.

Fourth Despatch from Simpson of the same date, gives details of a Russian sortie on Woronzoff, which was unimportant.

Queen Victoria, escorted by six ships of war, crossed to Bonlogno on the 17th, and would remain in France six days. The Duke of Somerset is dead.

France and England, it is said, have sent congratulatory notes to the King of Naples, that they are dissatisfied with his Russian tendencies.

Letters from Hamburg state that the subject of the sound dues causes much anxiety to Denmark. Adam Mouls has been to Paris for advice and assistance, fearing that the U. S. will take possession of the Danish Island.

Paris correspondents say, Southern Russia has declared it impossible to provision more rich than are now in the Crimea.

THE NEW ERA.

Newmarket, Friday, Aug. 31st, 1855.

LOCAL MATTER.

The Assize Court for the United Counties of York and Peel is gazetted to open on the 8th of October next, in Toronto.

The time in running the trains on the Northern Railroad was changed this week. Trains now leave Toronto at 7:30 a. m. and 4:00 p. m.

The advertisement of Thompson & Co. in relation to the Colonist, has been unavoidably crowded out; it will appear next week.

The Township Council of the East Gwillimbury meets for the transaction of general business on Saturday, the 8th of September next, at the Mansion House, Shorn.

A camp-meeting in connection with the Wesleyan Church, will be held on the old ground—Mr. Percin's Farm, commencing on the 15th of September next.

The new Hotel lately built by GEORGE LOUSE, Esq., near the Newmarket Depot, is now opened under the able management of Mr. ROSE, late of Toronto.

Sharon Festival takes place to-morrow (Saturday) at one o'clock p. m. A large attendance may be anticipated. The illumination takes place this evening.

The Toronto Examiner has amalgamated with the Globe, making the circulation of the latter journal above 16,000. The daily Globe has, this week, been again enlarged, and is now certainly a "mammoth sheet."

Professor HALLER'S Exhibition and Concert at the Hall on Saturday evening, was well attended, and a pretty good satisfaction given. "SEMERVIEUX" part of the performance was pleasing to those who delight in cabalistic.

We are pleased to notice that our townsman, Mr. J. CATHARA, has caught the spirit of improvement, and is now putting a new front in his commodious premises. Such improvements are sure indications of prosperity.

The Butchers' Fair, for the purchase and sale of fat cattle, takes place on Monday next, the 3rd proximo, in Newmarket. We understand several Toronto butchers will be present, and intend purchasing all the stock, fit for market, that may be offered.

We wish those of our patrons who are now one, two and three years in arrears, would recollect that the stock and labor expended for them, costs us money, and that, too, week by week as the year progresses. The money we should have at our command in order to make the Era what we should like it to be, quite a large number of our subscribers keep back in their bills. Another week, and all who are in arrears for the present volume will be subject to the 2-6d extra.

LAW SOCIETY OF UPPER CANADA.—Thirty Term, 19 Vic.—The following gentlemen passed the examination yesterday, before the Bench of the Law Society, previous to being admitted to the Degree of Barrister at Law: Messrs. M. B. JACKSON, P. T. WATKINSON, F. W. H. CHAMBERS, JAMES H. DOYLE, A. FERIE, JR., C. H. GREEN, A. BOUTHELOU, MATHIESON, J. B. DAVIS, J. R. JONES, J. FRAZER, JR., A. FRAZER, R. C. SUTCLIFFE, R. C. STONEMAN, T. CLARK, A. F. WRIGHT, S. ROWLANDS, and JAMES BEATY.—Collected.

In the English House of Commons, on August 10, in answer to Sir H. Willoughby, Mr. Monsell said:—"The last accounts received from the Crimea contained most satisfactory assurances that the army was well supplied with guns of all kinds. He was also able to state that the numbers of every description of guns and batteries sent out had been greatly increased during the last few weeks, and there was every reason to believe that in a short time the state of things in the Crimea would be more satisfactory than ever it had been." (Hear, hear.)

A letter from Toulon, dated August 9, announces the sailing of the line ship, towed by the steam-frigate Canada. The liner Donaworth likewise sailed with the frigate Uranie, carrying 1400 men. The prince Jerome is embarking troops. The Indefatigable and Psyche have arrived from the Black Sea. 4500 men had been embarked at Toulon for the East during the last month.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Toronto, August 30, 1855.
Large quantities of wheat have been coming in during the past week, at an average price of from 9s to 9s 3d; yesterday the latter figure was paid. Flour—not much doing; some small sales were made at \$9 per bushel. New oats have sold during the last two or three days at 3s 4d. Hay \$19 per ton. Potatoes 3s 4d to 3s 6d. Butter, fresh 11d to 1s. Eggs 9d to 11d. Wool 1s 2d.

NEWMARKET MARKETS.

Aug. 31st, 1855.
Our Millers are paying from 2s 6d to 2s 8d per bushel for wheat, and there is considerable quantities offered. Flour stands the same as last week, \$9 to \$9 1/2. Apples 2s 6d to 3s. Butter 10d. Eggs 3d. Potatoes (old) 2s; new 2s 6d to 3s. Peas 2s 3d to 2s 6d. Oats 2s 6d to 3s 2d.

Starved.
At Guelph, on the 21th inst., by the Rev. Robert Torrance, Chas. Tolvel, Esq., of Lockport, N. Y., to Esau, third daughter of James Wright, Esq., late Warden of the County of Wellington.

32nd.
In Newmarket, on Tuesday last the 27th inst., of inflammation of the lungs, Joun, third son of Mr. William Wallis, aged 15 months.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Wanted Immediately,
A Business, an Apprentice to the Printing Trade. None need apply unless satisfactorily recommended as to character, &c., and about 16 years of age.

STRAYED.

FROM the premises of the subscriber, Newmarket.

Two Milch Cows.

One a dark yellow with high horns and the long hairs of the tail cropped; the other a small red cow with a white star in the forehead. Any person finding such information to Mr. Wm. Wallis, as will lead to the recovery of the animals, will be suitably rewarded.

PATRICK HILAND.
Newmarket, Aug. 30, 1855.

PATENT FLOURING MILLS!

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF FLOURING MILLS.



WESTON, COGSWELL & CO.
(Successors to Lowell, Wright & Co.)
MANUFACTURERS, 42 MAIN STREET,
BUFFALO, N. Y.

MANUFACTURERS of every description of the most improved Mill Machinery. Plans and Specifications for Merchant and Custom Mills made to order. Constantly on hand—Dutch Anchor or Rolling Mills, Screen Wire, India Rubber and Leather Belting, Mill-Pleas, Hauling Ropes and Scales, Flour Buckets, Stucco Plaster, &c.

Agents for the most celebrated Saut Machines. Refer to Messrs. Hilliard, Jolls & Barton, J. S. Tuckridge, Pratt & Co., Buffalo, Eagle Iron Works Co., Buffalo; Dr. O. Ford, Newmarket.

Orders from Canada punctually attended to. Buffalo, Aug. 23rd, 1855.

Notice!

WHEREAS I have been appointed Legally the Guardian of Control Answan, and whereas he, said Control Answan, has left my premises without consent, I hereby forbid all persons harboring or dealing with him in any way whatever, as I will prosecute them accordingly to law.

JESSE DOAN.
Sharon, Aug. 29, 1855.

STRAYED.

CAME upon the premises of JAMES BIRCH, Lot No. 29, in the 14th Concession of the Township of King, near Kettle Mills, on Friday last the 24th inst., a

DARK BAY HORSE.

About 15 hands high. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take the animal away.

JAS. BIRCH.
King, Aug. 23th, 1855.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned begs to inform the inhabitants of Newmarket and vicinity, that he intends removing for a week or two into the WAREHOUSE now door West of his dwelling, until his present store undergoes a refitting.

JOS. CAWTHRA.
Newmarket, Aug. 21, 1855.

CASH FOR WHEAT.

THE subscriber is now prepared to pay the Market Price in CASH, for any quantity of good MERCHANTABLE WHEAT, Delivered at his Steam Grist Mill, near the Railroad Depot.

O. FORD.
Newmarket, Aug. 21, 1855.

Shingles for Sale.

ON hand and for sale by the subscriber, several Hundred Thousand Shingles, which he will dispose of cheap for CASH. Builders will find it to their advantage to give a call.

N. CRONE.
Queen'sville, Aug. 24th, 1855.

Agricultural Society Meeting.

A MEETING of the Directors of the North York Agricultural Society, will be held in the Court House, Newmarket.

On Saturday, September 1st, 1855, at 10 o'clock p. m. precisely, to arrange the Fall Premium List, &c.

E. JACKSON, Secretary.

NOTICE.

THIS is to certify that the rumor giving rise to the publishing of an advertisement in the Era of the 17th inst., is unfounded, having been circulated by a disgraceful character in the village of Sharon, in reference to my wife.

EDWARD W. RIGHT.
Queen'sville, Aug. 24th, 1855.

Sharon Illumination

AND WORSHIP, will take place on the Evening of the 31st of August, at Seven o'clock; and worship next day at 11 o'clock a. m.

TEA at half past ONE in the afternoon.

We dare not give an invitation, Nor extend abroad a call; We only name our inclination— To do justice unto all.

Our little crumb we cannot number, Unknown, they may be less or more, Sometimes above sometime under, As often they have been before.

We are not wise in revelation, No wonders we to others show; We only are an imitation Of what we do intend to do.

For we are much in want of teaching, And wiser men may find us so; But if we could we would be preaching, Every little thing we know.

DAVID WILLSON.
Sharon, Aug. 16th, 1855.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE undersigned offer for sale part Lots of No. 25th in the 4th con. and part Lot No. 29 in the 5th con. of the Township of King, belonging to the estate of the late Jacob Pool, consisting of about 60 acres altogether. On the 40 acres on Lot No. 29 there is erected a good

Frame House, Fram Barn, and other out-buildings; the other 40 acres are under good cultivation. These lots will be sold together or separately, to suit purchasers. The property is beautifully situated adjoining the

VILLAGE OF KETTLEBY, With the Kettleby road passing between the Lots. Terms easy. Possession can be given immediately. For particulars apply to

JOHN ALAN, JOHN WEBB, Executors.

Or to CATHERINE TOOL, Executrix, on the premises.

King, Aug. 10th, 1855.

Bricks & Bricks!

THE Subscriber has now on hand several thousands of BRICKS, ready for sale, at his kiln, Newmarket. Cheap for cash.

GEORGE DOTHWAITE.
Newmarket, July 12, 1855.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the Estate of the late Wm. Sullivan, will present them to the undersigned, at Court.

JAMES SULLIVAN, JOHN SULLIVAN, Pickering.

WILLIAM WALLIS, Newmarket.

Newmarket, Aug. 16th, 1855.

NEW STORE!

THE subscriber respectfully announces to the people of Newmarket and surrounding country, that he has lately opened a new

Dry Goods, Grocery and Provision Store in one of the buildings lately erected by Mr. Joseph Wood, next door to the New Era Office. And as his goods have been purchased in the best markets for Cash, he feels confident that both quality and price will give satisfaction to those who may favor him with a call. For Cash, these Goods will be sold remarkably low.

HUGH BAIN.
Newmarket, Aug. 16, 1855.

To Merchants and Farmers!

New Steam Grist Mill!

THE subscriber respectfully announces that his new STEAM GRIST MILL, lately erected in this place is now in thorough working order, and he is prepared to do

Merchant or Custom Grinding, on the shortest notice, in a manner not to be surpassed in Western Canada.

And as this mill is capable of grinding about 40 bushels per hour, persons bringing Grists from a distance may, ordinarily, have it shelled to take home with them.

O. FORD, Proprietor.

Newmarket, Aug. 2nd, 1855.

To Lease,

FOR a term of Seven Years from the 1st of April next, Lot No. 25, in the 2nd con. of Whitechurch now occupied by JOHN GOODELL.

Apply to

WILLIAM ROE, Esq., Newmarket, or to

REV. WILLIAM RITCHIE, Sole Trustee—Georgina.

Newmarket, July 24th, 1855.

THE GENUINE

Briggs' Cosmetic.

OR Preserving the HUMAN HAIR, and for Removing DANDRUFF AND SCURF.

And all diseases, such as Ring Worm, Tetter and Scrofula. It prevents the Hair from Falling Off, in all cases.

Sold only in Newmarket, by

E. HUGHES.

Prepared by Briggs & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.—

Price—One Dollar per Bottle.

Newmarket, Aug. 2, 1855.

Flooring! Flooring!

THE subscriber on having, at great expense, built one of the latest improved

PLANING MACHINES,

capable of planing 10,000 ft. per day, are now prepared to dress lumber as well and as cheap as any other establishment in Canada. Having the advantage of building their own machinery, and one of the firm having had nearly 14 years experience in the business, they flatter themselves that they

Cannot be Beaten by any Shop

In the western provinces. They keep constantly on hand

BEVEL WEATHERBOARDS.

These Boards are much superior to any other, as the better edge is as much as a common weather-board, which gives it but one quarter of an inch at the top, which gives the nail more hold and the board less power to warp it. The boards are dressed with great care and exactness. Millwright Planing of all kinds, done in the best manner. Having one of the most improved Engine Lathes, they are prepared to do all kinds of

IRON AND WOOD TURNING.

On the shortest notice. Also, all kinds of SCROLL SAWING done in such a manner that for ordinary work it will be smooth enough for painting upon. A quantity of Seasoned Flooring for sale.

JOSIAH JAMES & CO.

Newmarket, August 9, 1855.

NEW FOUNDRY,

NEWMARKET.

THE Subscriber having lately established an Iron Foundry in this place, is now prepared to execute all orders with which he may be favored, either in Casting any kind of

Machinery for Mill Graving.

Or putting up STEAM ENGINES, on the shortest notice.

STEAM ENGINES.

And all manner of Millwright work, done to order. Cash paid for old iron.

THOS. McPHERSON.

Newmarket, July 25, 1855.

To Carpenters and Millwrights,

WANTED, a number of Carpenters and Millwrights, to whom constant employment will be given.

THOS. McPHERSON.

Newmarket, July 25, 1855.

WANTED,

A SMART active lad, about 16 or 17 years of age, as an apprentice to the Blacksmithing Business. Apply to the subscriber at Bogart-town.

J. S. WILKIN.

Bogart-town, July 18, 1855.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber begs to inform the public that he is now prepared to do all kinds of

IRON TURNING AND DRILLING.

On the shortest notice. Also Wood Turning of every description. All kinds Threshing Machine work done with neatness and despatch. A large quantity of

Wagon and Buggy Hubs,

On hand, for sale. Wagon-makers would do well to call and see them.

WANTED.—A good Wood Turner, also, an Apprentice.

GEORGE LLOYD.

Aurora, July 19, 1855.

Spring and Summer Circular.

Miss Ellen Maguire

RESPECTFULLY intimates to the Ladies of Newmarket and surrounding country, that she has just received a large and splendid stock of

Millinery and Silk Capes,

Of the latest styles and fashions, from 12s 6d upwards.

Bonnets, Artificial Flowers, &c. In great variety, kept constantly on hand. Dresses made to order. Work exchanged, if not approved. Patterns will be sold.

Newmarket, April 20, 1855.

HOTEL DE L'EUROPE.

No. 36, Front Street, Toronto.

Opposite the City Hall.

Kept by DAVID KLEIN.

STABLES and Sheds to accommodate travel.

Large Meals ready at all hours. This house is comfortably furnished in the latest style.

MRS. E. M. HALL.

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies of Newmarket, and surrounding country, that she is prepared to do all kinds of

Work in all its branches. Mr. E. M. H. will be found at the rooms formerly occupied by the Malaya, in Sullivan's House.

Horses for Sale!

SEVERAL superior HORSES

for sale, on the most reasonable terms. These are adapted for carriages, or general Farm purposes. For further particulars, apply to the subscriber at the Mansion House.

C. P. REID.

Sharon, June 5, 1855.

RE. DE SMITH,

NEW MARKET.

INVITES attention to his stock of GOODS imported direct from the

British and American Manufacturers. Which, for extent and variety, is not equalled North of Toronto. Among which will be found a full assortment of

DRY GOODS AND TRIMMINGS,

Cottons, Linens, Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Doekings, Gloves and Hosiery.

BOOTS, SHOES, AND GAITERS,

Of the latest New York Style, for Ladies, Misses, Men, Boys and Children.

HATS AND CAPS,

Of the most fashionable make.

Ready-Made Clothing,

Adapted to the season—manufactured by experienced workmen, from the best materials. Clothes made to order, in all the different styles now worn, and in all cases a perfect fit is warranted or no sale.

MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS.

This Department, under the superintendence of an experienced Milliner, will be found complete, with all that is new and desirable in Silk, Satin, Crap, Tulle, Straw and Fancy Bonnets, Dress Caps, Head Dresses, Mantillas, Capes, &c. Millinery made to order in the best manner and on the shortest notice.

CARPETING.

A variety of handsome patterns and extremely low in price.

Rochester Tools,

Platt's and Rowland's Mill and Mulley Saws, circular teeth cross cut saws, Carpenters Boring Machines, Blacksmiths' Drills, American cut Nails, Carriage Springs, Bar Iron, Steel, &c.

TEAS AND GROCERIES.

Fine flavored, fresh, and fragrant TEAS, decidedly the best article for the money to be found in the neighborhood. Try the Half-Dollar Tea, and you are sure to be pleased.

Willow Ware, Paper Hangings, Patent Scythes, and Smiths, Cotton Yarn, and Carpet Warp.

In fact the selection is so complete that all can be suited with something. Call and examine the Goods, see the prices and judge for yourselves.

ROBERT H. SMITH.

Newmarket, June 22, 1855.

For Sale,

A TAVERN STAND IN AURORA, BELONGING to the Estate of the late JAMES BOSSMAN, now occupied by David McLeod, comprising One Third of an Acre of Land, with the

Tavern, Driving House, &c.

Thereon. The House is well fitted up and commodious, with extensive Driving House, Stabling, &c., and is eligibly situated for business.

Terms Liberal.

Apply to ALICE BOSSMAN, Administratrix, or to

W. MOSLEY, Land Agent, Conveyancer, &c.

Aurora, 27th June, 1855.

North & Howard on,

CONVEYANCER, LAND AGENT, &c.

Commissioner in the Queen's Bench.

Office—Old Strand, Prospect Street, Newmarket, 1855.

MANSION HOUSE, SHARON.

KEPT BY

James H. Willson.

THIS Establishment has been lately painted and refitted, for the accommodation of travellers. Good sheds and stabling.

Sharon, June 14, 1855.

NEW YORK GOODS!

A CHOICE lot of TEAS, of superior quality. A which are highly spoken of by those who have given them a trial.

TOBACCOES,

Of various brands and qualities, unequalled—

SUGAR, CHOCOLATE,

Golden Syrup, Oils, Paints, Fancy Goods,

Paper Hangings, Window-Blinds,

Fur, Wool, Leghorn, Tus-

can and

PANAMA HATS,

Cloth Caps, Satchels, Water-Proof Bags, the New York FASHIONABLE HAT, and a large assortment of Ladies', Gents', Misses and Boys

BOOTS AND

Together with a general Assortment of American

